THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868.

What Has Been Done and What Remains to Be Accomplished.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONS

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

FORT HAYS, Kansas, Nov. 12, 1868. Major General Sheridan, commanding the Department of the Missouri, having completed his annual report of affairs within his command for the year 66, has forwarded the same to Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division f the Missouri.

The following is a copy of the report, with accompanying documents:—

Headquarters, Department of the Missoure, 1
In the Firld, Fort Hays, Nov. 16, 1808.
Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, Communding Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.:—
General—In reply to your letter of October I calling for an annual report I regret to state that I will be compelled, in consequence of my presence in the field being necessary, to make a much more incomplete report than I had desired.

I assumed the permanent command of the Department of the Missouri March 2, 1808, relieving Brevet Major General A. J. Smith, Colonel Seventh cavalry, temporarily in command. The department comprises the districts of New Mexico, the Indian Territory, Kansas, the Upper Arkansas and the State of Missouri.

The District of New Mexico, commanded by Rec.

emporarily in command. The department comprises the districts of New Mexico, the Indian Territory, Kansas, the Upper Arkansas and the State of Missouri.

The District of New Mexico, commanded by Brevet Major General G. W. Getty, is an old and established command. It has within its limits the Navajo nation of Indians, the Utes and wandering bands of Apaches, together with a few bands of semi-civilized Indians. The district has been, with the exception of an occasional depredation on the part of the Apache bands, comparatively quiet. During the past year the Navajo Indians were successfully moved, under authority of the Lieutenami General, from their temporary reservation near Fort Summer to their permanent reservation near Fort Summer to their permanent reservation in the northwestern portion of the Territory. The Utes have remained friendly, although more neglected by the government than any other Indian tribe within my command. In fact the suffering from hunger and want in some of the smallest bands has been very great. This district has been ably and economically administered by its distinguished commander.

The District of the Indian Territory is also an old district, having in it the posts of forts Gibson and Arbuckle, and has been under the command of Brevet Major General Gilerson, colonel Tenth cavalry, since May, 1868. It had previously been commanded by Brevet Major Monagomery Bryant, captain Sixth infa.atry. This district has in it all the cemi-civilized bands of Indians, the principal trices being the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws and Orages. It also contains the new reservations of the Kiowas, Commandies, Arabahoes and Cheyennes, as send by the treaty with the Indian Peace Commissioner of has fall. Of these bands a portion of the Kiowas and Commanches visited Fort Cobb early last spring, the point designated for their agent to reside at, apparently for the purpose of obtaining their annulles and other supplies. The purpose of obtaining their annulles and other supplies. The purpose of importance oc

Big Bend. The District has been very well commanded.

The District of the Upper Arkansas embraces
mearly all the Territory of Ceierado and that portion
of Kansas west of a borth and south line through
Port Barker, and has been commanded by Brevet
Brigadier General A. Sully, Lieutenant Colonel Third
infantry, since May, 1888, previous to which time it
was commanded by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. C.
English, Major Fifth infantry. This District
was by far the most difficult to manage
and the most pregnant with events during the year.
It had within its limits the territory of the Cheyennes, Arapanoes, Klowas and Comanches, which
they had agreed to give up in their treaty with the
Peace Commission. The two great commercial highways to Colorado and New Mexico, and the lateral
roads connecting them from Harker to Larned, and
Hays to Dodge and Wainee to Lyon, pass through
the District; also the Western line of frontler settlements in Kansas and the eastern line of settlements in Colorado, which, from their scattered and help less condition, were much exposed and invited the ouplidity of the savage. It is likewise the hunting ground of Sloux, northern Arapahoes and northern Cheyennes, and it was the permanent residence of the first named tribes. These Indians (the Klowas, Commuches, Araphoes and Cheyennes were able to put into the field about 6,000 well mounted and well armed warriers, with from two tenses there is not accept.

were able to put into the fleid about 6,000 well mounted and well armed warhors, with from two to ten spare horses each.

To guard the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Denver stage line and other interests in this Stale, there had been catabilisted in 1867 the posts of Fort Harker, Hays and Wailace, and the outpost of Cedar Point; and to guard the line of the Arkansas to New Mexico there were the posts of Larned, Dodge, Lyon and Reynolds, and the outposts of Zarai and mouth of Little Arkansas. All these posts were garrisoned during the summer by comparies of the Tenth cavairy, Seventh cavairy. Fifth and Third infantry and four companies of the Tanty-eighth infantry, all very much reduced in numbers, which gave mea force of 1,200 cavairy and about 1,400 infantry. After distributing this force for the protection of the railroad and the different posts, and along the line of settlements. I had available for the field at the commencement of hostillines only eleven companies of cavairy—aeven of the Seventh and four of the Tenth cavairy, in all about 300 men. [For particulars touching the outbreak I respectfully refer you to my report of September 26, 1888, appended hereto.] With this small force for offequave operations it was impossible to accomplish a great deal in so extensive a country. The indian, mounted on his hardy pony and familiar with the country, was about as hard to find, so tong as the grass insted, as the Alabama on the ocean. The seven companies of the Seventh cavairy, joined by West's company of the same regiment, moved to Fort Dodge, while the four companies of the Tenth grass insted, as the Alabama on the ocean. The seven companies of the Seventh cavairy form Lyon and Brevet Major Fage's company if the Seventh and moved, and there are a first proved to the free first bodge, and there are a force of the Indians had moved to the Arkansas.

On the The September General Sully, whose command had been increased by a company of the Entire town by a company of the Entire town of the Major Bayes en spare horses each.

To guard the lines of the Union Pacific Entironed

that the rations for the expedition at bodge and with the command were eaten by this column. The inclusion large machines are supported by this column. The inclusions lost in the series of skirnoistes on the movement sout of the Arkansas from seventeen to twenty-two killed and an unknown number wounded; the troops lost two killed and one wounded.

While General Sully was operating south of the Arkansas Captain Graham, with his company of the fentil captar, was sont out from Wollage.

nth cavary, was sent out from Wallace to give as ach projection as he could along the stage line to caver. On the 15th September he was attacked on e. Neantime Brevet Colonel U. Fall of a party of se company of scours took the trail of a party of schuse, who had committed depredations near meridan Gity, and followed it to the Orrikaree fork the Reputational Merice he was stracked by about 10 Indians, and after a very galant ignt on the 17th eptember repulsed the savages, indicting a loss on near of thirty-five killed and many wounded. In the organization of the scouts of the organization of the scouts of the company of the control of the company of the control of the company of the company of the command living of the party life command is worthy of the highest commendation; but was only it because with

the character of two gallant officers in command of it, Brevat Golonel G. A. Porsyth and Liestenant Frederick H. Beecher. While the command was beleaguered two scouts stole through the indian lines and brought word to Fort Wallace of its perious condition and Brevet Colonel R. C. Barkhead, Captain Fifth misnary, commanding Port Wallace, with the most commendable onergy started to its relief with 100 men from that post, and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Carpendary of the Funth Cavilry, then are not be protecting that the Funty of Indians who, were driving off stock from the settlers and killed four. While hese operations were in progress the Governor of Kansas, knowing how hard we were pressed for trops, proposed to relieve the companies I had on the Eastern frontier settlements of Kansas if arms, ammunition and rations could be issued by the government for 500 militia from the State. This I fieldly assented to, and these conditions were carried out by direction of the Leutenant denoral.

As soon as the agreement was consummated I drew the two companies of the Seventh cavalry at Harker and proceeded to Larned to try to induce the knows and Comandicas to return to their reservation at post, and Brevet Rajo teneral lands to their general shaped of the Post and then gently to the government for control of the Leutenant denoral.

As soon as the agreement was consummated the word of the post and then gently to become hostile. There is no doubt in my mind of the young men having been so previously.

Previous to thus interview with the Klowas and before General Sully moved south of the Arkansas, in order to keep a portion of the Arapahoes, who were not known to be hostile, out of the proximity of the post and then genily to become hostile. There is no doubt in my mind of the young men having been so previously.

Previous to thus interview with

sondry times, but no families or villages were found.
On October 5 General Bradley notified me that the trail of the Indians Colone; Royall was sent after had crossed Beaver creek in a southwesterly direction. Brevet Major General E. A. Carr (Major Pitth cavairy), who arrived soon after the detachment of his regiment had taken the field, was ordered to loin his commant and take the trail reported by General Bradley, with directions to Brevet Colonel Bankhead, at Fort Wailace, to furnish him with Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter's and Captain Graham's companies of the Tenth cavairy, numbering about 120 men, as an escort. General Carr, while carrying out these instructions, was with his party attacked on the 18th Inst. by about 490 of these Indians on Beaver creek, and after an engagement of six hours recreek, and after an engagement of six hours re-pulsed the Indians, killing nine and wounding an unknown number. Three of the escort were

wounded.

The above gives you an account of the principal movements and principal combats since the 25th August; but in addition there were a number of movements from posts, especially, from forts Wallace. Dodge, Lyon and Hays, in which some Indians were killed. In all contests and skirmisnes which have taken place up to this time about ninety-two Indians have been killed and an anknown number wounded. No villages have as yet been destroyed and no large amount of stock captured. The above number of Indians killed, I think, can be safely relied upon as correct. The number of solders killed in this period has been six, and of scouts in the government service five, of soldiers wounded ten, and of scouts sixteen. The number of citizens killed and officially reported is as set forth in the accompanying list of Indian outrages and minders, and will number seventy-five killed and dine wounded. In nearly all cases the most horrible and savage barbarities were perpetrated on the bodies of the victims.

The amount of stock run off in Colorado and Kansas and from the freight trains to New Mexico and Colorado is very large—probably in excess of five thousand head. The settlements have been driven in and ranches abandoned, making the damage done to all unterests very large. In fact, unless the lindians are crushed out and made to obey the authority of the government there will be a total para ysis of some of the best interests of this section of country. All condidence is destroyed. The people had felt wounded.

The above gives you an account of the principal

stock from that town at three P. M., and are still in sight.

August 23.—Stage to Cheyenne Wells had to return and was chassed by thirty indians for four nites.

Lieutenant Granville Lewis, Fifth infantry, reports:—A party of wood choppers on Two Butte creek attacked by about thirty Indians on the 19th, and three killed and nine cut off. About six o'clock next morning found the bodies of John McNeil, Andrew Pratt and Isaac Burwick, being those killed on the 19th. All the animals had been driven of and Mr. Jones, the contractor, chased and obliged to abandon his horse and seek concealment in a small growth of plum trees, growing in a ravine, whence he made his way to camp in the darkness.

On the same day Colonet H. C. Bankhead reports:—Denver stage coach attacked by Indians between Pond creek and Lake stations. Coaches need guards. And that Comstock rainch was attacked on the night of the 20th, the men living there driven into Pond creek and one mortally wounded, brought into Fort Wallace and died on the night of the 21st.

August 25.—Acting Governor Hall, of Colorado, reports a party of 200 Indians devustating Southern Colorado.

August 27.—Colonel Bankhead reports a citizen agond Wootworth killed between Ports Lyon and

Colorado.

AUGUST 27.—Colonel Bankhead reports a citizen
named Woodworth killed between Forts Lyon and
Sheridan, by a band of Indians numbering thireen.
Mr. Parker, keeper of Lake station, reports Indians killed a citizen named William McCarty,
that the statistics of the state of the stat about two miles from Lake station. Colorado Territory, on the 23d inst.; thirty indians attacked the stage near Cheyenne Wells, and but for stout resistance of escort it would have been captured.

On the same day a party of about 250 Indians threatened the train of Captain Butler, Fifth infantry, and caused him to roturn to Big Springs station.

On the same day a party of about 250 Indians threatened the train of Captain Butler, Fifth infantry, and caused him to return to Big Springs station.

Acting Governor Hall, of Colorado, again telegraphs as follows:—"The Arapahoes are Killing settlers and destroying ranches in all directions. For Got's sake give me authority to take soldiers from Fort Reynolds. The people are arming and will not be restrained."

Acting Governor Hall, of Colorado, again reports that taey are surrounded by hostile indians, stages stopped, stock taken and Wells & Fargo obliged to fight their way through; is organizing volunteer companies, as the people are excited over the Indian atrocities.

Lichteonant F. H. Beecher, Third infantry, reports the killing of Mr. William Comstock and the wounding of Mr. Grover, scouts.

August 28.—D. B. Powers, wood and hay contractor, reports attack by body of Indians, three men killed and stock driven off.

Mr. Stickney, station keeper at Klowa Springs, traveling with one man in a wagon about dark, was attacked by fifteen or twenty Indians and they wagon and five mules captured. Mr. Stickney was wounded. The mules were wild and ran away. Night coming on they made their escape.

The sergeant at Lake station reports two employes driven in, and also station keeper and stock tender at Reed's Springs driven of from station, and forty head of stock run off from klowa station.

Acquer 29.—General Penrose, commanding Fort Lyon, reports:—On the 23d, at midday, a band of Chegenne Indians at Bent's Fort, twenty miles distant from Fort Lyon, drove of fifteen head of norses and mules and four head of beef cattle. On the 24th indians chased the stage from the east back. He also states, from reports, that the Denver stage line, the Smokey Hill and between Forts Lyon and Dodge are overnuby hostile Indians. Also that on the 22d of August a train of thirteen wagons, belonging to the Kansas Stage and United States Express Companies, and that the stage ine is interrupted.

Serremens 4.—A wagon guarded by four men of t

SETEMBER 5.—A body of Indians drove off five head of stock from the station at tings Springs, and then went of and burned Willow Springs. The commanding officer of for Reynolds urges in consequence of Indian depredations and outrages that the troops, especially the cavairy at that post, be not reduced. The settlers are clamorous and excited and ask for arms and ammunition, but he has none to give to them. Believe if the troops were withdrawn the settlements would be devastated.

SEPTEMBER 7.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax telegraphs from Denver:—"Hostile Indians have been

September 7.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax telegraphs from Denver:—"Hostile Indians have been striking simultaneously at isolated settlements of Colorado for a circuit of over 200 miles. Meg. women and children have been killed and scalped daily and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property stolen. These atrocties have been mainly near the three great lines of travel from the focal point." * * * The Territory has no means to put volunteers in the field and is literally defenceless, and suggests that a strong cavalry force be sent there and that a supply of arms and ammunition be sent the Territorial authorities.

September 8.—Colonel H. C. Bankhead, commanding Fort Wallace, reports that a body of Indians, twenty-five in number, killed and scalped two citizens, one and one-half miles west of Sheridan, at about eleven A. M. yesterday; same party drove of between seventy and eighty head of mules from Clarke & Co.'s train at the Hay Camp on Turkey creek.

wounded. Five and a half miles further west the remains of a train of ten wagons that half been expured and barned were found; nothing but the from work remained. There were fifteen persons with it, supposed to have been killed and their bodies burned with the fram, as the peculiar stench and large quantity of bones found among the debris miletaked.

September 8.—Mr. C. W. M. Ruggles, of Sheridan, reports that indians burned a ranch and killed its occupance six miles from Sheridan, on the road to Wainsee. The same ranch was also burned two weeks before and had been rebuilt.

September 10.—General Penrose reports two men killed and one wounded of L troop, Seventh cavalry, in a fight with hostile indians.

Captain Butler, commanding Fort Wallace, reports:—Stage fred into by indians four miles east of Lake station. On lat of September three men were killed by a band of indians four miles east of Resu's Springs station.

United States cavalry; Brevet Brigadier General Michael R. Morgan, Major and Commissary of Sub-sistence; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, First Lieutenant United States artillery; Bro vet Lieutenant Colonei A. J. McGonttigle, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. The party was re-ceived at Phil Sheridan station, thirteen miles distant, and reached here under escort of a detachment of infantry, in wagons, commanded by Lleutenant Whittin, Fifth United States infantry. The General was entertained by Brevet Colonel H. C. Bankhead, post commandant. The object of the visit was the inspection of the Fifth United States cavalry preparatory to its resuming the field in the course of a few days. Owing to an accident to the General's train, caused by a defective rail, which threw the cars of the track, and occasioning a delay of three hours, the inspection was deferred until this morning. At

eight o'clock General Sheridan, accompanied by several of his staff officers, F. de to General Carr's camp, about a mile nistant from the fort. During the preceding night the first snow of the season had falien to the depth of several inches. The wind was blowing and everything had the appearance of winter. After a cool ride the party arrived at the camp, and were received by Brevet Major General Carr, the commanding officer. After a brief conversation the soldiers and equipments were inspected. The men appeared well and in vigorous health for the trials they are about to undergo. The horses were also inspected, and though some showed signs of their recent hard usage in the pursuit of the rights of they are about to undergo. The horses were also inspected, and though some showed signs of their recent hard usage in the pursuit of the rights of the ammans were found still serviceable for operations towards the south.

At nthe o'clock the General returned to Colonel Bankhead's quarters, and giving some simil instructions as to admirs at the post, the party started back to Pall Sheridan station to take the cars for Fort Hays.

After at this post have been excessively dull-since the return of the expectition from the Republican and Heaver rivers. The arrival of winter and the intender reduction of the garrison to the necessary force alone required to defend it from indian attacks will, in the course of a few weeks, put an end to all activity, save the preservation of the encessary discipline. Over 10 miles away from any United States fort, surrounded by a trecless, snowy plant, with miles of aimost the dynamic force of a hurricane, with no sound of surrounding life save the melancholy howing of the woif of kiote, this post will mot be an enviable locality for the purposes of agreeable hibernation.

Captain George W. Graham, with his lieutenant, Myron J. Amek, and his company of the Teath Entited States cavalry, will be decached from this post. Captain Graham will have an independent selection and an independent fiel

THE TRAGEBY IN HIGH LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA

Additional and Thrilling Particulars.

Colorado for a circuit of over 200 miles. Mea, women and children have been killed and scalped daily and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property stolen. These arrocities have been mainly near the three great lines of travel from the focal point." * * * The Territory has no means to put volunteers in the field and is illerally defencaless, and suggests that a strong cavairy force be sent there and that a supply of arms and ammunition be sent the Territorial authorities.

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Major Douglas forwards report of Lieutenant D. W. Wallingford, Seventh cavairy, sent out to assist a wood train of thirty-five wagons said to be attacked at Cimarron Crossing, twenty-eight miles west; fifty men with it had been fighting indians for four days; had two men and two horses killed, and seventy-five head of cattle run off and a great many nales wounded. Five and a half inlies forther west the remains of a train of ten wagons that had been eap that in the forther west the remains of a train of ten wagons that had been captured and barned were found; nothing but the non

uncorrectly filled. This extrements has been directly and in an inversive type right. The passes in less that is a more of the part of the

tire of the night, closely guarded, and yesterday morning was taken to the Central scation and incar-

tire of the night, closely guarded, and yesterday morning was taken to the Central station and mearcerated.

Sarah Campbell, the servant giri, gives her testimony to the following effect:—That she left Seventeenth and Pine streets on Sunday evening about nine o'clock and watked down to the house. She rang the bell, but got no answer. Mrs. Hill had always been in the habit of somitting her. She rang again, but still there was no answer. Several times the bell was pulled, and then Mr. Twitchell made his appearance at the door. He remarked, "Oh I Sarah, is that you? This is a cold night." She thanked him for opening the door and passed along the entry. Twitchell said, "I wonder where mother is," and started up satire. She went to the kitchen to put coal in the range; she found the gas lighted and a candle burning on the table; the door leading into the yard was open; she went out to close some venetian shutters and then discovered the body; sho called Mr. Twitchell and the two carried the body into the kitchen.

It is said that avarice prompted the murder. Mrs. fill was the possessor of a considerable amount of property, which she inherited from her last busband. After her death, according to the conditions of the will, the property was to revert to his relatives. At the time of her death Mrs. Hill was supposed to have \$250, which a nephew, Joseph Henderson, had pald to her, and \$5,000 in cash and promissory notes. She usually carried what money she had in her bosom. Yesterday morning, however, there was nothing of value found upon her person. Negotiations wyre in progress shorily prior to her death for the purchase of the house at Tenth and Pine streets. It is said that the matter had been entrusted to Twitchell, and that he had mad the deed made out in the name of his wife, instead of that of Mrs. Hill. There had been some difficulty about that marter, and that Mrs. Hill had been advised to commence a prosecution against Twitchell for misappropriation of tunds. If the son-in-law did commit the nurder, then it wa

The Coroner's Inquest-The Verdict Against Twitchell and His Wife.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24, 1868.

The coroner's jury in the case of the murder of Mrs. Hill rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death at the hands of George Twitchell and his wife Camilia. They were both committed for trial. The evidence to-day completely destroys the theory of robbery and murder by outsiders.

THE EMICRANT RUNNERS' RING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1868. The importance and magnitude of the whiskey and Treasury ring operations has very nearly kept from public knowledge the fact that a ring of the second magnitude has been quietly in operation here since 1863. In lobby parlance it is known as the emigrant runners' ring, and it certainly is no myth. It created the Eureau of Emigration in the State Department, lobbled through Congress "An act to encourage emigration," approved July 4, 1864; helped itself to 1,478,528 acres of our public domain, through the Indian treaty system, without paying one dollar into the national Treasury, and has now the following named three important bills pending in Cou

"A bill to establish, under the direction of the Sec

"A bill to establish, under the direction of the Secretary of State, agencies in Great Britain, Germany, Sweden and Norway, for the promotion of emigration to the United States." Introduced by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly.

"A bill to establish an unpaid emigration agency at Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin, in Great Britain and Ireland." Introduced by Hon. Alvan Flanders.

"A bill to provide for the encouragement of emigration to the United States." Reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs by Iton. Shetby M. Cullon. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Several similar achiernes are on foot and will be pushed to a final passage this woster.

Lought, perhaps, to state here, to show the origin

I ought, perhaps, to state here, to show the origin of the new ring, that the efforts of the New York city and State authorities to break up emigrant running and swindling developed the fact that there was a great deal of money in the business of capturing and "doing for" emigrants. This important pecuniary fact stimulated the formation of sundry benevoient associations to "promote" and "aid" emigration, enlarged the ring somewhat by the infusion of new material and capital, and transferred its principal field of operations from Castle Garden and your City Hall to the lobby of Congress.

This ring's first victory was the law above referred to, passed by Congress and proved July 4, 1864. The second section is as follows:—

And be it further enacted. That all contracts that shall be made by emigrants to the United States in foreign countries, in conformity to regulations that may be established by said Commissioner, whereby the emigrants shall pledge the venges of their labor for a term not exceeding tweive months, to repay the expenses of their made and the contract had been as the said of the said may be enforced in the Courts of the United States or of the several States and Territories; and such advances, if so stipulated in the contract had be contract he recorded in the Recorder's office in the country where the emigrant shall settle, said operate as a lien upon any hand thereafter acquired by the emigrant, whether under the Homestead law when the title is consummated, or on propagation of the law empower the Secretary of State to appoint a Commissioner of Emigra-

Five other sections of the law empower the Secretary of State to appoint a Commissioner of Emigration with a salary of \$2,500 per year, and three assistants at salaries from \$1,200 to \$1,800 each per year, as the Secretary may designate; the whole to constitute a "Bureau of Emigration," under the control of the State Department. Another section appropriates \$25,000 to pay the sinecures and other expenses the first year.

A gentleman connected with a protuinent emigrant running corporation informed me that he good thing, which it undoubtedly is for the runners, but not so very good for the emigrants who chance to be their victims.

thing, which it undoubtedly is for the runners, but not so very good for the emigrants who chance to be their victims.

Prominent among the emigrant and corporations I may mention the American Emigrant Combany, chartered under the law of Congress above referred to. Another concern of similar character is parily organized under the high sounding title of the American Board of Emigranton. In its memorial to Congress the Board endorses the act of 1884, suggests some improvement, asks aid in its operations from the national Treasury, and sets forth its general plan of operations and ostensible objects, but carefully omits all mention of gigantic Indian land speculations that the movers of the affair are mixed up in.

It somehow always nappens that the controllers of these benevoient associations manage to have a rew hundred thousand acres of Western land constantly on hand for sale to emigrants at four or five hundred thousand acres of Western land constantly on hand for sale to emigrants at four or five hundred thousand acres of Western land constantly on band for sale to emigrants at four or five hundred thousand acres of western land constantly on band for sale to emigrants at four or five hundred thousand acres of western land concern is known as the Kanesas Emigration Commission. I observe that the general agent of the National Land Company has been appointed head of the commission and has opened an onice in New York for the purpose of giving advice to the emigrants. In short, the real object of these aid associations, stripped of all aubterfuge and philanthropic phraseology, is to make as much money as possible out of their victums by selling to such as have money or credit Western lands at from 400 to 1,000 per cent in advance of cost while emigrants who have neither money nor credit can be sold into servitate, in accordance with act of Congress of July 4, 1844, to pay expenses of transportation, or fulfil contracts made in foreign countries, where relative values are little understood by a least one party i

AMERICAN EMIGRANT CONCANT.

H. S. STICKNEY, Mobile, Alm.:
Your encemed favors of Eth and 50th oil, and let all came
afe to hand on the 5th instant, endosting
Check. [164]

Also orders for eight hands for J. J. Remarkt and twentysis mands for I. I. Mahoon. I think it quite probable we can
supply bese orders satisfactorily; but two or three matters
of detail must be ectived.

As to the mode of transportation, I wish you would be all
cases bear in mind, when possible, to send by sea. The risk
of losting will be much less than by rail, and it will be much
cleaser; and sithough we don't guarantee the safe eletivery
of parties, even when send under the care of a conductor to yet in will be siways the much safe way to get instructions
to end a conductor along when there is a large number to go
or anything of a difficult fourcey to perform.

For "tipk of oping" read "risk running away," and

For "risk of losing" read "risk running away," and for "conductor" read "overseer," and you will see the scheme as it is a unid form of slavery or peonage.

It is strongly endorsed by the Richmond (Va.) Frequency, which ought to be considered authority in the matter of selling men, women and children, white or black.

The United States Bureau of Emigration here at the State Department was created by and for the

the matter of scling men, women and children, white or black.

The United States Bureau of Emigration here at the State Department was created by and for the benefit of these respectable and wealthy incorporated emigrant runners. It gives their operations the quasi endorsement of the United States government. One of their lobby members unwittingly states this in a petition to Congress for the enlargement of the Bureau, by creation of emigration agencies in Liverpool and Dubin. He says such an agent's "endorsement and authority by the United States government and authority by the United States government and authority by the United States government would give him great power and advantage to manage anything practical, this endorsement being really the chief and. Ac."

Not the least doubt of it. If Congress will only enlarge the Bureau of Emigration by authorizing the appoint nent of a score or so of these ambitious emigrant runners as United States emigration agents, with authoricity to travel at government expense, in Great Britain, Ireland, Sweden, Germany, Norway and other foreign parts, and herd together emigrants for the benefit of their conductors his side of the water, who stand between our government and the emigrants, levying a toll of four or five dollars per acre on the 1,306,380,678 acres of our public domain yet undisposed of the "chief aim" will have been accomplished and something "practical" realized.

We have now the best public land system in the world, though it has been grossly abused. But the pians of these sharpers, who are already in how the best public land at system in the world, though it has been grossly abused. But the pians of these sharpers, who are already in possession of 1,478,528 acres, all of it purchased directly of the Indians without the payment of one of the emigrant running corporations advertises a million acres of wild land at prices varying from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre, every inch of which should be open to settlement under the Homestead of Preemption law; but by the pres

Prussia exhibits strange signs of peace. After November I each battalion of sappers in the North-ern Confederation will be augmented by a company of eighty-eight men.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

DAYTON—SMITH.—On Monday, November 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, George H. Dayton to Miss Louiss Smith. Dupres.—Elliss.—On Monday, September 7, by the Rev. M. J. Morah. Ellists. Dupres to Emma V. Ellis, youngest daughter of Captain Wm. A. Ellis, all of Brooklyn.

LINDERIN—BIRD.—On Monday, November 23, at the residence of the bride's lather, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Captain Orinoton Linnerin, of the ship L. L. Sturges, to Miss Nellis Bird, of Brooklyn.—Boston papers please copy.

MORRISON—HILLS.—On Tuesday, November 24, by the Rev. T. W. Chadwick, William V. Morrison.—Jr., to Emma J., daughter of Henry H. Hills, both of this city.

RICHMOND—Eadle.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, November 19, by the Rev. James B. Dunn, Murray, of Whitestone, L. I. Wiegills—De Veier.—In Ballimere, on Thursday.

of Whitestone, L. I.
Whogass—the Vere, —In Baltimore, on Thursday,
Sovember 19, at the Second Presbyterian church, by
the Rev. Geo. P. Hays, Lewier 1. Wiggins, of
Brooklyn, to Saltiz M., daughter of Colone WinDe Vere, of Baltimore.

BIRD .- On Tuesday, November 24, O. Wm. BIRD,

Bird.—On Tuesday, November 24, O. Wm. Bird, aged 40 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Carroll.—On Tuesday, November 24, Charles B. Carroll, aged 2 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 328 Ninth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Corley.—On Sunday, November 22, after a short, illness, Catharina Abbila, wife of Christopher Corley, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 27 West Forty-sixth street.

Daly.—The month's mind of the Rev. Parms Daly will take place in St. Stepifen's church, corner Carroll and Hicks streets, South Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at half-past ten o'clock. The reverend clergy and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Duank.—On Tuesday morning, November 24, Thomas, son of Michael and Ann Duane, aged 7 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are

DUANE.—On Tuesday morning, November 24, 1907S.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 32 Oty Hall place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.
FLEMING.—On Tuesday, November 24, PATRICE FLEMING, in the 28th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respect, fully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 127 First avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

HARTSON.—On Friday evening. November 21, after a short liness, Grongs B. Hartson, in the 48th year of his age.

HUGHES.—On Sunday, November 22, JOSEPPE BUGHES, in the 48th year of his age.
The friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 47 Chariton street, this (Wednesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

Manchester (England) papers please copy.
JEPPERSON.—On Salurday, November 21, in the 44th year of his age, John J. Jepperson, of the firm of Westerberg, Jefferson & Co., of this city.
The relatives and irlends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from st. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal church, Fifty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Lancuantin.—At his residence, in Hariem, or church, Fifty-soventa street,
Ninth avenues.
Lanculantin,—At his residence, in Harlem, or
Sunday, November 22, Justi Lanculantin, Esq., aged

Lanchantin.—At his residence, in Hariem, or Sunday, November 22, Juste Lanchantin, Esq., sged 73 years.

Friends of the family and those of his sons-in-law, Captain James B. Usher and G. B. Gibert, Jr., and respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Lappin, agel 2 years, 10 months and 2d days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 230 West Thirty-second street, at one o'clock.

Mackin.—On Monday, November 23, Elizabeth Mackin, a native of Granard, county Longford, ireland, aged 90 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Francis McNaily, 339 East Sixteenth street, interment in Calvary Cemetery.

Mattibon.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, November 24, Rev. Hiram Mattison, D. D., in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from Trinity Methodist Episco-

his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, York street. The remains will be taken, on Friday morning, to tayego, N. Y., for intermentation of Friday morning, to tayego, N. Y., for intermentation of Friday morning, to tayego, N. Y., for intermentation of the family and Leitita Molloy, aged 1 year, 2 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, John street, Union Hill, N. J., en Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

McCapery.—On Tuesday, November 24, Patrick, McCapery.—On Tuesday, November 24, Patrick, McCapery.—On Tuesday, November 24, Patrick, McCapery,—On Tuesday, November 24, Patrick, McCapery,—On Tuesday, November 15, of disease of the heart, Thomas walkers, second son of Francisch Pickman, Eq., of Salem, Mass., in the 40th year of his age.

Retilly,—On Tuesday, November 24, Phillip Retilly, a mative of county Cavan, Ireland, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Sixty—second street, between Second and Third avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Retroit—On Tuesday, November 24, Susan J. Clark, wife of John W. Ritch, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 115 East Forty-afth street.

Search—On Tuesday, November 24, at the residence for non-box days november

SHARPE.—On Tuesday, November 24, at the rest-

Street.

SHARFE.—On Tuesday, November 24, at the residence of her naphew-in-law, Corns. Waish, 369 West. Trirty-second street, in the 76th year of her age, Miss. ANNE SHARFE, a native of the county Carlow, Ireland.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the functal, on Thursday afternoon, at the o'clock.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, November 21, ELIZA CONGER, widow of Dr. S. Richard Smith, and daughter of James W. Robinson, Esq., of Sing SL.Z.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Thoraxbirs.—On Tuesday morning, November 24, Acceara, widow of James M. Thorndyke and daughter of lane landie B. Tallmadge.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother-in-law, 135 Kast Eighteenth street, this (Wedtesday; afternoon, at two o'clock.

White.—in Brooklyn, E. D., November 24, Will-Liam Whitte, in the 35d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Americus Club, the directors of the Grand Street and Newtown Railroad, and the order of F. and A. M. generally, are respectfully invited to attend the fineral services, at the Central Methodist Episcopal church, South Fifth street, near Fifth, ou Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Woorder,—in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, November 24, J. Westley, eldest son of J. W. and Julia A. Woolley, agod 8 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The remains will be taken to Long Brauch for 11-terment.